THE
# Boston-
AND
# COUNTRY
# Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 880.

*Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

*MONDAY, February 17, 1772.*

To be LETT or SOLD,
A Wood Wharff ſituate in Fiſh-Street, with ſeveral Store-Houſes thereon, and a large Cellar ſuitable for Oil. Alſo Part of a Dwelling-Houſe, very convenient for a ſmall Family. Inquire of PETER CHARDON, Eſq; at his Houſe, or Edes & Gill.

Choice Velvet Corks,
By the Quantity or ſingle Groſe,
To be Sold at the Shop of
Samuel Eliot,
Near the Head of Dock-Square, Boſton.
*Who has for Sale,*
A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,
With a large Variety of
IRISH LINNENS,
Which will be ſold *at leaſt* as low as at any Store or Shop in Boſton, both by Wholeſale and Retail.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be enter'd upon immediately,
Lying in the Town of *Harvard* and County of *Worceſter*, pleaſantly ſituated, adjoining to the Line between *Harvard* and *Groton*.
A FARM,
Containing One Hundred and Seventy Acres, about Ninety Acres of which being now under Improvement, conſiſting of Meadow, Paſture and Tillage Land, the remainder Wood Land; on the Premiſes there is a fine young Orchard, a large Double Dwelling-Houſe in very good Repair, a Barn and Corn-Houſe, a Pot-Aſh with Utenſils for carrying on that Buſineſs, for which the Situation is well calculated, the whole very well Watered, about One Mile from a Saw and Grift-Mill, and two and a half Miles from the Meeting-Houſe, with other Conveniencies. For further Particulars, enquire of Col. Preſcot, or Mr. John Conn of Groton, or Mr. Richard Smith of Boſton. (t.f.)

To be Sold cheap, for *Caſh only*,
Fifty Acres of choice Land, in the Town of Lunenburg, in the County of Worceſter, in the third Diviſion Land (ſo called) near Manooſenett Hill, which was originally laid out to John Scott. Inquire of Mr. John Gray, Rope-Maker in Boſton.

Whereas the Co-partnerſhip of THOMAS STODDARD and Company, expires the firſt of April next. ALL Perſons having Accounts with, or that are indebted to them, either by Note or Book, are deſired to ſettle and pay the ſame directly, or they may expect to have them put in Suit at the next April Court. It is hoped all Perſons concerned will avail themſelves of this Notice.

They have for Sale, the beſt Dumb and Merchantable FISH, Onions per Bunch or Buſhel, old Jamaica Spirits, Hollow Ware, Cart Boxes, Peas, Sole-Leather, Coffee, Indigo, Wooden Bowls, &c. All which will be Sold cheap for Caſh only at their Store the North-Side of the Town-Dock.
Boſton, February 5, 1772.

GOODS extremely CHEAP,
SOLD by
John Nazro,
At his ſhop the corner of Queen-ſtreet, oppoſite the Town-Houſe, for CASH only,
*Where conſtant attendance will be given.*
Broad Cloaths, ratteens, kerſeys, half-thicks, lambſkins, coatings, beavers, foreſt-cloths, ſtriped duffils, milled flannels, baizes, velverets and velvets, breeches pieces, ſhalloons, tammies, durants, calamancoes, cambletts, furniture checks, cambricks, lawns, figured ſtuffs, brilliants, poplins, dorſeteens, duroys, drawboys, checks, Iriſh linens, men's and women's leather gloves and mitts, glazed linens, buckrams, ſilk and muſlin gauze, figured and plain ſattins, rich black plain ditto, alamodes, figured modes, Perſians, ſarſnets, Scotch lawns figured and plain. Kenting handkerchiefs with and without borders, figured lawns, (apron width) ſtriped cottons, bed ticks, bed bunts, men's and womens hoſe; linen handkerchiefs very handſome patterns; women's ſilk gloves and mitts, ſewing ſilks, ribbons, ſilk ferrits, qualities, ſhoe and coat binding, tapes, milliner's needles, &c. &c. &c.
N. B. Garnet necklaces, French beeds, pearle necklaces, French bead and purple earings; Souchong and Hyſon tea; common garnet beeds, &c. &c.

KINGSTON, *Jamaica*, November 2.
*Extract of a Letter from Montego Bay.*

"There is very bad news arrived from the coaſt of Cuba. Two Spaniſh guarda coſtas have taken all the veſſels on the coaſt belonging to this place and St. Ann's, none of which made any reſiſtance againſt them, except captain Baird belonging to this place, who fought with them near two hours. The Spaniards delivered the wounded men a long boat they had taken which is arrived here."

*SAVANNAH, in Georgia, January* 1.
By a Veſſel from Jamaica we learn, that Admiral Rodney was returned from the Spaniſh Main, without having the *Britiſh* priſoners delivered to him by the Spaniards.—It was expected that the Admiral would ſoon be appointed Governor of that iſland.

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina) Dec.* 10.
Laſt week 113 Negroes, the property of a gentleman intending to leave this province, were ſold at auction, on an average, at £. 443 9 each equal to £ 63: 7 ſterl.

Dec. 16. On Saturday laſt, Major Butler and ſome other officers of the 29th regiment arrived here from New-York, on their way to St. Auguſtine.

The Rev. Dr. Smith of Philadelphia who is now here, has this day publiſhed a very elegant and affecting repreſentation, addreſſed to the friends of religion and patriots of liberty and uſeful knowledge, ſoliciting benefactions for the ſupport of the College and Academy of Philadelphia the funds of which appear to fall ſhort near £ 800. of the annual expence. As this ſeminary has been conducted in a manner that does honour to America, and daily enriches and adorns it with a "ſucceſſion of patriots, lawgivers, ſages and divines," it is not doubted but he will ſucceed in collecting large contributions, to promote ſo generous and noble a deſign.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina,) December 31.
We hear from New-York, that the Royal American Regiment now in Canada, is to be ſtationed in the Weſt-India iſlands; and that the other Regiments now in the middle provinces of North-America, will be removed to Florida and Nova-Scotia.

This day put in here in diſtreſs, a Spaniſh tranſport ſhip named the Diana, from the Havanna for Cadiz, between three and four hundred tons burthen, having on board three companies of Infantry of the Royal Iriſh Regiment, in the Spaniſh ſervice, under the command of Don Hugo O'Reilly.

*January* 6. Letters from North-Carolina, inform us that the General Aſſembly of that province, now ſitting at Newbern, hath paſſed a bill for emitting ſixty thouſand pounds proclamation money, in paper bills of credit, to diſcharge the expences of the late expedition, and for other ſervices.

The Right Honorable his Majeſty's Poſt-Maſters General have been pleaſed to appoint George Roupell, Eſq; of this town, to be Deputy Poſt-Maſter General of the ſouthern diſtrict of North-America, in the room of P——r D.Q.——y, Eſq; deceaſed.

*Jan.* 14. The Commiſſioners of the ſilk manufacture, have ſhipped on board the ſhip Beaufain, Daniel Curling, Maſter, for London, 455 lb. of exceeding fine raw ſilk, and 36 lb. of an ordinary quality, all of the growth and culture of Purryſburgh, in this province.

NEW-LONDON, *February* 7.
Laſt Monday arrived here from Boſton, the Magdalen armed Schooner, Capt. Collins, in Tarpaulin Cove he ſpoke with a Schooner from Cape Nichola, bound to Boſton, who in about Lat. 38 ſpoke with Capt. Simons, bound into Rhode Iſland from Hiſpaniola, who was in Diſtreſs, having loſt his Rudder and part of his Sails, —The Schooner aſſiſted them with a Caſk of Bread, but Night coming on and Wind blowing hard they were ſeparated, and ſaw nothing further of them.

A Letter from Hiſpaniola ſays, "It is reported that two Northern Veſſels have been ſeized at the Mole."

NEW-YORK, *February* 3.
A Veſſel belonging to Virginia blown off the Coaſt, is put into Providence in Diſtreſs.

*February* 6. The General Aſſembly have appointed five of the Members of the Houſe, to be a Committee to examine and ſee what Repairs are neceſſary to be made to the Fortifications of this city, and to report their Opinion thereupon to the Houſe, with all convenient Speed.

They have alſo ordered, that a Bill be brought in for granting unto his Majeſty the Sum of *Two Thouſand Pounds*, for furniſhing the Troops quartered in this Colony, with Neceſſaries for one Year.

On Monday laſt, about 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Sloop loaded with Staves, ſome Flax Seed, and 10 Caſks of Pot Aſh (Chatfield Maſter) from New-Haven bound here, in coming thro' Hell-Gate the Wind ſuddenly dying away, was driven upon the Rocks on the Long-Iſland Shore, where the Veſſel will be loſt, but the People were, and it is hoped moſt of the Cargo will be ſaved.

Yeſterday the new Snow Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon ſail'd for London.

NEW-HAVEN, February 7.
Capt. Smith Odel, of Stratfield, (who has for many Years been a Coaſter from that Place to Boſton and New-York) was on Monday the 19th ult. oppoſite to Hempſtead, Long-Iſland, ſtruck overboard by the Boom, and drown'd. The ſame Day Capt. Smith, belonging to Connecticut-river, was alſo knock'd over by the Boom, & drown'd in the Sound, near Say-brook.

Laſt Wedneſday died in this Town at Dr. Rhodes's, Monſieur Laurent Moiſſan; he arrived here a few Months ſince, from Hiſpaniola, where was his Place of Reſidence, and where he was eſteemed an honeſt, worthy Man.—The ſame Day, as Mr. Nathaniel Luddington, of Waterbury, was taking a heavy Log out of a Sled, he received ſo violent a ſtroke, under his Chin, with a Lever, that his Jaw-bone was broke, and his Neck diſlocated, of which he expir'd inſtantly.

BOSTON, February 17, 1772.
We hear that the large Donation of the late Nicolas Boylſton, Eſq; to Harvard College, was paid by his Executors on Tueſday laſt, to the Honorable Thomas Hubbard, Eſq; Treaſurer of the College, the Corporation being preſent. After the Treaſurer had given a Diſcharge for the Money, the Preſident delivered to the Executors a Vote of the Corporation, a Copy of which we have obtained.

At a Meeting of the Corporation of HARVARD-COLLEGE, *February* 12th. 1772.

THE late NICOLAS BOYLSTON, Eſq; having given in his laſt Will to *Harvard College*, the Sum of One Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds Lawful-Money, for founding a *Profeſſorſhip of Rhetoric and Oratory*; and his Executors, *Joſeph Green*, Eſq; and Mr. *Thomas Boylſton* having this Day paid the ſaid Sum into the Hands of the College Treaſurer,—The Corporation embrace this Opportunity to expreſs their moſt grateful Reſpect to the Memory of Mr. BOYLSTON, whoſe Name will be diſtinguiſhed in future Ages among the firſt Patrons and Benefactors to the Intereſt of Literature in his native Country.

At the ſame Time the Corporation return their Thanks to his Executors, for the obliging Manner in which they have diſcharg'd this Part of their Truſt, aſſuring them, and the near Relations of the generous *Founder*, that nothing in their Power ſhall be wanting to render this *new and important Inſtitution* anſwerable to his noble Intention, and honorary to his Memory.

The Corporation alſo aſk the Favor of Mr. *Thomas Boylſton*, That he would permit a full length Portrait of his deceaſed Brother, to be drawn at the Expence of the College, from an Original in his Poſſeſſion, to be placed in the Philoſophy Room, with the Portraits of *Thomas Hollis*, and the *Honorable Thomas Hancock, Eſqrs.* the Founders of the other Profeſſorſhips in this College.

(Copy.) SAMUEL LOCKE, Preſident.

TO BE SOLD BY
Amorys, Taylor & Rogers,
At their Store in King-Street, oppoſite the Cuſtom-Houſe,
A very large and compleat Aſſortment
of ENGLISH GOODS.
ALSO,
IRISH LINNENS,
Of all Prices, extremely cheap,
Nails,
*Gunpowder* warranted to be of the beſt Quality.
Window Glaſs, 7 by 5, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8.
Lead,
Shot,
Genuine Kippen's Snuff,
Bohea Tea and Spices,
Writing Paper of all Sorts,
Bibles and Account Books,
A Variety of Cutlery and other Hard Ware Goods.
As they conſtantly keep by them a large Aſſortment of almoſt every Kind of Goods uſually imported from *Great-Britain*, and have them immediately from the Manufacturers——Country Shopkeepers may be ſupplied at any Time with what Goods they want, and on as low Terms as at any Store in BOSTON.—Town Shopkeepers alſo, who uſually import their Goods, may have them on ſuch Terms as may anſwer them as well as importing.

Notice is hereby given to the Publick, by us the Subſcribers, to caution all Perſons from trading with THOMAS PARKER of Reading, for we will not pay any Debts he ſhall contract from this Time forward.
Reading, Jan. 31, 1772. JOHN PRATT, JOHN BACHELLER, } Guardians for ſaid Parker.

// Againſt the Regulators, vid. Index Vol. 3. & Peter Delancy, killed in a duel vid. pa. 560. Vol. 3.

*Messrs* EDES & GILL,

DIVIDE *et impera*, that is *Divide and rule*, has been a maxim of the advocates for a despotic government, from *Machiaville* down to the small writers in favor of the Governor's independency in the MassachusettsGazette. But they should be very sure that they have perfected their plan before they *triumph*.

A. Z. boasts loudly, that "the disputes between the kingdom and the Colonies, ceases every where except in this province." That "we are now left in the lurch." That "every other Colony has made its peace," and turned expectant tools of the ministry, "some *seeking* one favour, some another." Yet this writer, whose aim seems to be "to deceive the people", confesses at last with the mad man in the Proverbs, that he is *in jest*; and says, he "is afraid he shall be tho't *serious*"? But I trust this "paliating" stroke of his pen will not be thought sufficient to exculpate for his unmannerly, and I believe, unjust treatment of the other Colonies. Mr. *Draper*'s "circulating Gazette", I presume, runs thro' the Continent; if it does, I trust the calumny will be properly noticed by those whose interest it is to resent it. Sorry indeed would *many thousands* of the people of this province be, to have better assurances than A. Z. is capable of giving us, that the other provinces, who have unitedly and so bravely supported the common cause of America, against the assaults of a corrupt administration, have at length determined to surrender their Rights for a few *temporary* court-favours.—Such is the representation now made of them by A. Z. and his brethren, the Cabal in this province. Z. A.

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From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, Jan. 10.

*To the Printers of the New-Hampshire Gazette.*

IN December 27, you gave us, from a London Paper, a specimen of the political logic now current on the other side of the atlantic. It must be acknowledged, *the sophistry is specious*, and it may be applauded by *some*, even in America, whose *dependence on the crown* biasses their judgments, or who are too weak to detect the *fallacy*. But perhaps the following remarks may undeceive such as are not wilfully inattentive to the British Constitution and the common interest of the nation and her Colonies.

The hypothesis on which that writer builds with such high confidence is, 'that there must be a supreme Legislature of the whole empire,—and that the British parliament must be that supreme legislature; and must have a right to controul the Colony Assemblies in the exercise of the power of taxing the Subjects in America, or to exercise it without their interposition.'—Relying on this hypothesis, he glories 'that an honest administration, when they repealed the other duties, nobly withstood the repeal of that upon TEA, that there might be an explicit and unequivocal decision of the right of Parliament to controul or exercise the power of taxation.' In consequence of this, he pleases himself with the imagination, "that the delusion which so "long prevailed in both countries is happily removed, so "that the people of England, as well as most of the Colonies, have recover'd the free use of their senses, and "begin to behold each other and themselves in the true "light of *Sovereign* and *Dependent*."

But however plain, intelligible, and convincing he supposes this doctrine to be, it will hardly go down with any *who thoroughly understand the rights of Englishmen*.

Why was the British Constitution framed as it is, and secured with so much zeal and caution by *Magna Charta* and the *Bill of Rights*! Undoubtedly because the Nation was determined not to be subject to arbitrary power; but to be governed as freemen by laws enacted by their own consent, and submit only to taxation by their own Representatives. These rights they claimed, as natural and essential to freedom. The Parliament of Great-Britain was therefore modelled upon these principles, so as to form a supreme Legislature in which the *whole Nation* was represented, and all authority was concentred. The distant Colonies of America *did not then exist* even in imagination, and therefore they could not be included in the general plan of government. They are now grown considerable, and are increasing with a rapid population; and if the claims of the British Nation were just, and their plan of government well adapted to their situation, the Colonies may be allow'd *the same claims*, and ought to enjoy an *equal privilege of making their own Laws*, and taxing themselves.

The great distance of America from the parent Country absolutely debars them from any proper representation in the Parliament of Great-Britain. And besides; Local circumstances require a very considerable difference in their Laws, as well as many distinct taxes; so that there is a *plain necessity* of their being governed each by *their own* Assemblies, or else by one general Parliament in America constituted in the same form as that of Great-Britain. The latter is needless, while we remain united in one extensive Empire: the former is perfectly consistent with the unity of the kingdom, and, instead of weakening, adds greater strength to it, and is the most effectual security of its continuance.

But the grand question is, Whether a supreme Legislature over the whole is not so plainly necessary for the union and preservation of the grand Body politic, that all ought to submit to it, notwithstanding any claims which might otherwise be insisted on? To determine this, we may consider the Laws necessary for the government of a nation as ranged under these three heads, viz.—Such as are founded on natural reason and common equity, and which are every where necessary for the welfare of society,—Such as are merely political and requisite for the regulation of the Community, or lastly, such as immediately relate to the national expences. As to the first of these heads, every Colony will easily discover what laws are necessary for the *due administration of Justice*, and practise them without being compelled by any supreme Legislature. As to laws merely political, they are subject to great variations according to the different circumstances of the several parts of the Empire, and very few require an universal operation. And as to the few which ought to take place universally, either the *whole Body* has a right to judge of them and give their *consent*, or else some of the constituent parts of the Empire are as much under *the arbitrary power of their Masters, as if they were at the command of a despotic Prince*, and may be oppressed whenever it is *for the interest* of their mighty Lords to *pretend* the necessity of a general taxation at pleasure. Therefore such a supreme Legislature, *ought not to be conceded* without the most *unavoidable* necessity, and such necessity, can never be proved so long as there is a plain and easy method pointed out, by the very nature of the constitution, and the present form of the Colonies. The Colonists are already represented in their own Assemblies. *One King is at the head of all.* The power and influence of his prerogative is very great, and even more uncontroulable in the Colonies than in Great-Britain. And there can be no doubt but what he recommends and inforces by reasons of general necessity or utility, will command the attention of the *American* Parliament equally as of the *British*, & gain their ready assent upon *clear conviction*.

When we consider the vast disproportion at present between the wealth of Great-Britain and the Colonies, and that far the greater part of the Americans are going thro' immense labour in clearing the vast forests, scarcely procuring in the mean while a very miserable subsistence, and being continually drain'd of their money for cloathing from England, nothing great can be expected from them by way of tax to the common expences of the Empire. Yet they have always chearfully complied with every reasonable requisition from his Majesty, even beyond their abilities. Besides; since the Colonies bear the expences of their own immediate government, without any charge to the nation, it is but reasonable they should be exempt from the local charges of Great-Britain. And as to the general expence for the support of the Royal dignity, and the national force, the Colonies are fully charged with their proportion, by *being obliged* to purchase from England Commodities *loaded with the taxes of the nation*, even without the customary duties on trade. It would therefore be unreasonable for the Parliament to exercise the power of burdening them with new impositions. But if it can be made to appear that the Colonies ought to bear a greater proportion of the general expences and this proportion can be any ways ascertained, there can be no doubt but that, upon a recompendation from his Majesty, they will readily grant the necessary sums, or be able to shew good reason for non-compliance. In this way of proceeding the same liberty will be enjoyed in every part of the Empire; the constitution will be preserved through the whole; and all will be firmly cemented into one Body by a chearful subjection to one Sovereign and the bonds of interest and common security. The Government thus united in *one Sovereign*, though divided into *distant* Parliaments, will be actuated as by one Soul: it will have all the advantages of a powerful Republic, and a grand extensive Monarchy, without labouring under the inconveniencies of either; and all the Motions of the political Machine will be directed to one common Design.

If such a plan is not adopted and pursued, the colonies will be under a Government more complex than any that ever was invented. Their Legislature will consist of no less than six Branches, *American Governours, Councellors* and *Representatives*, and *King, Lords* and *Commons*. And they will have nothing to boast of but *the privileges of being subject to double taxations*.

How much "*good sense*" Administration has discovered in continuing the duty on TEA, as a *decision of the Parliament's right of taxation*, may in process of time be prov'd by the event. The design is *evident* enough to the Americans, and it is this which *continues their uneasiness*. If Britain must be view'd in the light of a *Sovereign power*, on which the Colonies are in a state of submissive dependence, *they will not easily be persuaded that they are free and happy*. They will be held in subjection *only by force*, and it requires no prophetic Spirit to foretell, that they will wait only for *sufficient strength*, and a fair opportunity, to break off their connections, and assert their *natural rights*. Half a Century will give them the superiority in numbers, and nothing but the enjoyment of all rational Liberty, and a sensible union of Interests, will preserve the connection. Every kind of policy or force employed in opposition to these sure bonds of union, will certainly prove vain; and instead of preventing will only hasten on a breach, and render it more unavoidable; which every loyal Subject must deprecate.

But if, on the other hand, the supreme Legislature is considered as existing only in the Majesty of the King, as the common Head of ALL his Parliaments, and exercising his authority with *their consent*, while no *one* of them encroaches upon *the rights* of the rest, harmony will reign thro' the whole Empire; every part will enjoy freedom and happiness; it may be extended farther and farther to the utmost ends of the Earth, and yet continue firmly compacted until all the Kingdoms of the World shall be dissolved.

VERAX.

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JOSEPH MORTON,
At the Sign of the White Horse, in BOSTON,

HEREBY informs all those Gentlemen in Town and Country, that chuse to favour him with their Custom, That he is determined to accommodate them with Board and Lodging at the cheapest Rate, and will keep their HORSES at the reasonable Price of ONE SHILLING Lawful Money per Night.


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A Correct LIST of the PRIZES in Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter L, as they are drawn from Day to Day, may be seen at Edes and Gill's Printing-Office.

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TO THE FREE ELECTORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

*Friends and Brethren in one common Cause,*

I HAVE offered a most important Article to your prudent Consideration. Will you suffer, tamely suffer the Government of this Province to be changed into an absolute uncontrouled Monarchy, from that System under which your Fathers and you have lived, for a long Course of Years? Will you part with the *only one* Check by which public Grievances may be *publickly* redressed? Even your Enemies, those who are striving to throw you into a political Lethargy, are sensible that this Check is your All. (2) In the Massachusetts-Gazette of November 22d last Year, are the following Questions. (3)

1st. Does the Charter provide for the Support of the Governor, or does the King covenant therein not to pay him?

2dly. Was it not always in the Governor's Power to refuse his Assent to Laws until his Grant had passed?

3dly. Has not the King a constitutional Right to appoint a Gentleman of an independent Fortune the Governor?

4thly. Might not such an one be found who would accept the Government without any Salary?

5thly. Should we have a greater Check upon such a Governor than we have upon one who received a certain Sum of Money yearly from Home?

6thly. If not, where is the Benefit of Contending and Muttering?

The Querist appears to have a full Idea of an easy Manner in which the highest Injury might be done to the civil and religious Rights of this Province, without the Possibility of *regular* constitutional Redress. He appears to think, with me, that a Bernard, a Tryon, a Leyborne dependent on this People for Support, are less to be dreaded than even a Hutchinson "born and educated among us", with a Revenue intirely different from that of all his Predecessors in Office. I know not how I can better command your Attention to that INSTRUCTION, which I wish for our future Representatives, than by answering the above Querist, as he desires to be answered, with "Clearness and Decency." (3)

Answ. 1st. The People therein do *not give away* the Right to pay the Governor, therefore they indubitably *retain* it.

A. 2d. Yes.

A. 3d. Yes. (4)

A. 4th. Yes, a Melvil for the Sake of doing Good, or a Leyborne contra.

A. 5th. No.

A. 6th. That at least an *Appearance* of constitutional Check, and consequent Redress, may be kept up, and the People not be *forced* to think they have *only* the *Turkish Resource* left.

Here, my Friends, I intreat you would ponder, and then preserve Me, preserve Yourselves, preserve your Children, from the Necessity of that awful Remedy.

AN ELECTOR IN 1772. (1)

vid pa. 32.

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## To the PUBLIC.

*Beware of pretended Patriots.*
*Audi alteram partem.*

Chronus.

PRAY, your Honors, hear CHRONUS, who is yet *alive*; unless, peradventure, it was his Ghost only, which I saw Yesterday, wading in the same vile Quagmire, where I thought the Body must have been inevitably left the 23d of last Month. On that Day I saw the miserable Object, Throat-high in Mire, spent with flouncing, supported at his Chin by a Prop of Paper only, held out by the trembling Hand of the very aged SENEX. Little did I conceive that so gross a Mask could be kept up by such feeble Aid. If CHRONUS did *really* escape, I dare affirm it must be owing to some magick Power in the Paper, which evidently appeared to be an EPITOME of the second Part of the late History of the Massachusetts-Bay. The Extract has, in this small instance, been as *balefully* efficacious to the Province, as I judge the Code itself to have been, in a greater. This I may say without accusing the dignified Author of any wilful, injurious Partiality, or rancorous Spirit excited by the "misfortune" which had like to have rendered his past Labor of no Effect"—: Since some one of the Banditti of that Night, without all Doubt, destroyed such Papers as might tend to the Reputation of the Province, and left only what appear sufficient for a *mangled History of the Disputes of its Representative Body with successive Governors*. How much is this Circumstance to be lamented, if, For, perhaps, if the Exercise of the only one constitutional Check, which former Representatives have had, was wrought in with the proper Materials for a *general History of the Province*, a vicious Ministry would not so suddenly have discovered the critical Spot, where to apply the Ax, to cut up our Freedom by the Root!!! But I leave this Subject, and return. Pray, your Honors, "Attend to both Sides." In the MassachusettsGazette, are Writers, grave, aged, Men of Property, Learning, and doubtless with Beards. These *tell* you that upon calm Consideration you will find yourselves really uninjured, and in the Enjoyment of what is "sufficient for the Purpose of your Happiness," particularly such a Governor as my poor Pen cannot possibly delineate. In the other Weekly Papers, two especially, you may look for a Set of gloomy Politicians, Bankrupts, Incendiaries, cashiered Justices, discontented Lawyers, Puppets, and, O shocking! beardless Boys. These think they *prove* you to be the Subjects of such Scenes of Insult and Oppression as are scarce credible in a Land, where Claims is laid to the invaluable Rights of Englishmen.

And now, your Honors, suffer me to repeat the Advice of the Ghost,

"BEWARE OF PRETENDED PATRIOTS,"

and of Chronus while in the Body, "*Audi alteram partem*"; and then to close with my own, "Exercise your Right to judge of FACTS.

Friday, February 14. E. 1772.

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vid the Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (1) See on the partial Repeal pa. 104. 133. Vol. 3.
(2) See their Claim pa. 792. Vol. 1. — See Magna Charta, pa. 790. Vol. 2. (3) See Bill of rights pa. 1053. Vol. 2. (4) See the Number pa. 704. Vol. 3. & vid. pa. 24.
(4) See on Gov.r Hutchensons Independency, pa. 576. Vol. 3

*ultimate* extracts from a Letter of the celebrated JUNIUS.

NO man laments more sincerely than I do the unhappy differences which have arisen among the friends of the people, and divided them from each other. This cause undoubtedly suffers, as well by the diminution of that strength which union carries with it, as by the separate loss of personal reputation, which every man sustains, when his character and conduct are held forth in odious or contemptible colours. *These differences are only advantageous to the common enemy of the country.* The hearty friends of the cause are provoked and disgusted. The lukewarm advocate avails himself of any pretence to relapse into that *indolent indifference* about every thing that ought to interest an Englishman, so unjustly dignified with the title of *moderation*. The *false zealous partizan*, who creates or foments the disorder, sees the fruit of his dishonest industry ripen beyond his hopes, and rejoices in the promise of a banquet, only delicious to such an appetite as *his own*.——I speak to the people as one of the people. Let us employ men in whatever departments their various abilities are best suited to, and as much to the advantage of the common cause as their different inclinations will permit. They cannot serve *us* without essentially serving themselves.——It is not necessary to exact from Mr. Wilkes the virtues of a Stoic. They were inconsistent with themselves, who, almost at the same moment, represented him as the basest of mankind, yet seemed to expect from him such instances of fortitude and self-denial, as would do honor to an Apostle. It is not however flattery to say, that he is obstinate, intrepid, and fertile in expedients. That he has no possible resource, but in the public favour, is, in my judgment, a considerable recommendation of him. I wish that every man who pretended to popularity were in the same predicament. I wish that a retreat to St. James's were not so easy and open as patriots have found it. To Mr. Wilkes there is no access.——I can more readily admire the liberal spirit and integrity than the sound judgment of any man, who prefers a republican form of government, in this or any other empire of equal extent, to a Monarchy so qualified and limitted as ours. I am convinced that gentler is it in theory the wisest system of government, nor practicable in this country. Yet, though I hope the English constitution will forever preserve its original monarchical form, *I would have the manners of the people purely and strictly republican.* I do not mean the licencious spirit of anarchy and riot. I mean a *general attachment* to the commonweal, distinct from any *partial attachment* to persons or families, an implicit submission to the laws *only*, and an affection to the Magistrate proportioned to the *integrity* and *wisdom* with which he distributes justice to his people, and administers their affairs.——It were much to be desired that we had many such men as Mr. Sawbridge to represent us in Parliament. I speak from common report and opinion only, when I impute to him a speculative predilection in favour of a republic. In the personal conduct and manners of the man I cannot be mistaken. He has shewn himself possessed of that republican *firmness* which the times require, and by which an English Gentleman may be as useful and as honorably distinguished as a any citizen of ancient Rome, or Athens, or Lacedæmon.——Mr. Townsend complains that the public gratitude has not been answerable to his deserts. It is not difficult to trace the artifices which have suggested to him a language so unworthy of his understanding. A great man commands the affections of the people. A prudent man does not complain when he has lost them. Yet they are far from being lost to Mr. Townsend. He has treated our opinion a little too cavalierly. A young man is apt to rely too confidently upon himself, to be as attentive to his mistress as a polite and passionate lover ought to be. Perhaps he found her at first too easy a conquest. Yet I fancy she will be ready to receive him whenever he thinks proper to renew his addresses to her. With all his youth, his spirit, and his appearance, it would be indecent in the Lady to sollicit his return.——

I have too much respect for the abilities of Mr. Horne to flatter myself that these Gentlemen will ever be cordially re-united. It is not however unreasonable to expect that each of them should act his separate part with honour and integrity to the public. As for differences of opinion upon speculative questions, if we wait until *they* are reconciled, the action of human affairs must be suspended forever.——

The cunning Scotchman never speaks truth without a fraudulent design. In council, he generally affects to take a moderate part. Besides his natural timidity, it makes part of his political plan, never to be known to recommend violent measures. When the guards are called forth to murder their fellow subjects, it is not by the offensible advice of [1]Lord Mansfield. That odious office; his prudence tells him, is better left to such men as Gower and Weymouth, [2]as Barrington and Grafton. Lord Hillsborough wisely confines *his* firmness to the distant Americans. The designs of Mansfield are more subtle, more effectual, and secure. Who attacks the liberty of the press? Lord Mansfield. Who invades the constitutional power of juries? Lord Mansfield. What judge ever challenged a juryman, but Lord Mansfield? Who is he, that made it the study and practice of his life to undermine and alter the whole system of jurisprudence in the court of King's Bench? Lord Mansfield. There never existed a man but himself, who answered exactly to so complicated a discription. Compared to these enormities, his original attachment to the Pretender (to whom his dearest brother was confidential secretary) is a virtue of the first magnitude. But the hour of impeachment *will* come, and neither he nor Grafton shall escape me. Now let them make common cause against England and the House of Hanover. A Stuart and a Murray should sympathize with each other. —When I refer to signal instances of unpopular opinions delivered and maintained by men, who may well be supposed to have no view but the public good, I do not mean to renew the discussion of such opinions. I mean only to illustrate one useful proposition, which it is the intention of this paper to inculcate; *that we should not generally reject the friendship or services of any man, because he differs from us in a particular opinion.* This will not appear a superfluous caution, if we observe the ordinary conduct of mankind. In public affairs every man is able to contribute something to the common stock, and no man's contribution should be rejected. The properties of a patriot are perishable in the individual, but there is a quick succession of subjects, and the breed is worth preserving. The spirit of the Americans may be an useful example to us. Our dogs and horses are only English upon *English* ground. But *patriotism*, it seems, may be improved by *transplanting*. I will not reject a bill, though it should be stolen from the House of Cavendish, and introduced by Oswald. The features of the infant are a proof of the descent, and vindicate the noble birth, from the baseness of the adoption. I willingly accept of a sarcasm from Col. Barre, or a smile from Mr. Burke. Even the silent vote of Mr. Calcraft is worth reckoning in a division. What though he has only determined to be a patriot when he could not be a Peer? Let us profit by the assistance of such men while they are with us, and place them, if it be possible, in the post of danger, to prevent desertion. The wary Weddenburne, the gentle Suffolk, never threw away the scabbard, nor ever went upon a forlorn hope. They always treated the King's servants as men, with whom, *some time or other*, they might possibly be in *friendship*. When a man who stands forth for the public has gone that length, from which there is no practicable *retreat*, when he has given that kind of personal offence, which a pious Monarch never pardons, I then begin to think him *in earnest*, and that he never will have occasion to solicit the forgiveness of his country. But instances of a determination so entire and unreserved are rarely met with.

Above all things, let me guard my countrymen against the meanness and folly of accepting of a trifling or moderate compensation for extraordinary and essential injuries. Our enemies treat us, as the cunning trader does the unskilful Indian. They magnify their own generosity when they give us bawbles, of little proportionate value, for ivory and gold. The same House of Commons, who robbed the constituent body of their right of free election, who presumed to *make a law* under pretence of *declaring* it, who paid our good King's debts without once inquiring how they were incurred, who gave thanks for repeated murders committed at home, and for national infamy incurred abroad, who screened Lord Mansfield, who imprisoned the magistrate of the metropolis for asserting the subject's right to the protection of the laws, who erased a judicial record, and ordered all proceedings in a criminal suit to be suspended; this very House of Commons have graciously consented that their own members may be compelled to pay their debts, and that contested elections shall for the future be determined with some decent regard to the merits of the case. The event of the suit is of no consequence to the Crown. While Parliaments are septennial, the purchase of the sitting member or of the petitioner makes but the difference of a day. *Concessions*, such as these, are of little moment to the sum of things; unless it be to prove, that the *worst of men* are sensible of *the injuries* they have done us, and perhaps to demonstrate to us the *imminent danger* of our situation. In the shipwreck of the state, *trifles float* and are *preserved*; while every thing *solid* and *valuable* sinks to the bottom, and is *lost forever*.

JUNIUS.

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TAKE HEED OF PRETENDED PATRIOTS

*Mass. Gazette.*

Messieurs PRINTERS,

WE have been very credibly inform'd that a great Man in this Province has more than once declared in Circles of *choice Friends*, who know how to make the best Use of it, that the Rights of this People are invaded by the Acts of Parliament for raising a Revenue without their Consent, and that had they *Power* sufficient to support them in maintaining their Rights by *open Resistance*, they would be justified in doing it in the Sight of God and Man. Surely this cannot be the same Person who has so oftep declared that we suffer no Grievance, and that our Rights and Liberties have not been in the least infring'd. "*Beware of* FALSE *Patriots.*" CHRONUS.

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BOSTON February 17, 1772.

We are informed, that at the Request of a Committee appointed by this Town, an *Oration* is to be publickly delivered next Month, by JOSEPH WARREN, Esq; on the dangerous Tendency of STANDING ARMIES to the Rights of CIVIL SOCIETY; and in Commemoration of the *horrid* MASSACRE perpetrated on the Fifth of March, 1770.

We hear, that on Tuesday last, at a very full meeting of Dr. Cooper's church and congregation, it was determined by a *unanimous vote*, that it was expedient to erect a new house of worship; a committee was chosen, to make an estimate, procure plans, and obtain a subscription for that purpose.—In one half a day the money subscribed amounted to 1900l. Lawful money, as we are informed. *Vid pa. 33.*

Tuesday last about 1 o'clock, P. M. The House of Mr. Richard Lowden, Innholder at Duxborough, took Fire, and the fire being considerably advanced tho' in the Day-time, before it was discovered, and there being a large Quantity of Flax in an upper Chamber where the fire appears to have first kindled, and the Weather being very dry and windy, it was consumed with almost all the Furniture.

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A NEGRO CHILD.

To be given away, a likely Negro Female Child, of an excellent Breed;

Inquire of Edes & Gill.


It is said, that the fortifications of the city of Quebeck are dismantled, or at least are in a defenceless state, most of the cannon, &c. having been transported to England some time last fall.

We learn, that a person who has for many years past been a master in several large manufactories for Linen, Cotton and Calico printing, likewise cutting and stamping of the copper plates for the same, intends last month to leave England for America, with six Journeymen, and all materials for carrying on the said business.

Some time last Month, one Mr. —— Dyer, of Dorchester, noted for coming to Market to this Town, having sell a Tree, was cutting to disengage it from the Stump, the Butt of the Tree it is supposed, struck him in the Head, he being found senseless, and was carried to his House, where he died in two Hours after.

Tuesday last Mrs. ELIZABETH MILLER departed this Life, in the 55th Year of her Age. Her Remains were decently inter'd last Saturday Afternoon.

We hear that Mr. JAMES PITTS, Son of the Honorable JAMES PITTS, Esq; who went from hence some time since to the Bahama Islands, died at New-Providence the 11th of January last.

DIED.] Mr. Tuthill, aged 75.—Mrs. Mary Cuff, aged 52.—Mrs. Sarah Hewes, aged 24, Wife of Mr. Soloman Hewes.—Mr. Nathan Foster, Shipwright, aged 67.—Mrs Esther Hill, Widow, aged 58.—


TO BE SOLD

*By* Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next,

At his usual Place of Sale;

BRoad Cloths, Ratteens, double Cambletts, Cambleteens, Calamancoes, Gauzes, Lawns, Checks, Stript Hollands, Irish Hollands, Silesia Tandems, Linnen, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, cotton thread and worsted Hose, worsted and silk Mitts, Dowlasses, Osnabrigs, Plaids, a Quantity of wash'd Irish Hollands, very fine 1 half a Dozen Mehogany Chairs, Leather Bottoms, Watches, &c.

On WEDNESDAY next,

Nineteenth instant,

*At* ELEVEN *o'Clock*,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of House Furniture, among which are, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, an Easy Chair, Desk, Bureau, an excellent Eight Day Clock.—Also, a Chaise and Harness, and Two Horses.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY next—XI o'Clock.

On WEDNESDAY 26th

*February* instant,

At Ten in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-street,

The LIBRARY of the late

Capt. SHRAPPE, of Charlestown, to which will be added, The Libraries of two other Gentlemen deceas'd, making a large Collection of Books, in History, Divinity, Catalogues of which may be seen at the Auction Room, the Day before the Sale.

J RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.—Ten o'Clock.

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY.

TO be Sold for Want of Employ, a strong hearty Negro Boy, about Twelve Years of Age—and can have a good Character—Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Westborough, February the 2d Day, 1772.

The scandalous Report of *Abraham Bond's* Wife, against *Jonathan Cooke* of said Town, in her saying that *Cooke* took down a Knife and whet it in Order to kill her and her Husband, is without Foundation, and is false. And the Words that come from her Tongue are not to be regarded by Man or Woman. JONATHAN COOKE.

Choice Firkin BUTTER

to be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF near the Hay-Market South End.


(No Entries receiv'd this Week.)

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,

Fourteen Whites. No Blacks.

Baptis'd in the several Churches, Ten.

Dipt at the Rev. Mr. Stillman's Meeting-House Eleven.

*High Water at* BOSTON *for this present Week.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, 43 min. after 9 | | Friday, 47 m aft. 1 | |
| Tuesday, 41 min. af. 10 | | Saturday, 40 m. af. 2 | |
| Wednesday, 52 m. aft. 11 | | Lord's Day 35 m. af. 3 | |
| Thursday, 41 min. after 12 | | Full Moon 18 Day 6 Aft. | |


☞ All Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above Twelve Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.


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1 [1] Lord Mansfield. [2] at St. George's Fields. vid pa. 176—188. Vol. 2

3 See his Letter pa. 188. Vol. 2. 4 Vid pa. 373—395—402. Vol. 3 || Vid pa. 535—538. 550. Vol. 2.

# William Bant

HAS to Sell, at his Store fronting Dock-Square;
A fine Assortment of
WINTER GOODS,
At the lowest Rates for CASH.
N. B. *Choice double Refined Loaf Sugar.*

# Choice Malaga Lemmons

Imported in Capt. Wren from PALMOUTH,
To be Sold by JOSHUA DAVIS, at his Shop in King-street, opposite the North-Corner of the Town-House.
*** The LEMMONS are of the best Quality, and will be Sold as cheap or cheaper than at any other Place in Boston, by the Box, Hundred, or Retail.

Imported in the last Ships from London,

# By Daniel M'Carthy,

And to be Sold at his Shop situated between the Cornfield's and the Mill-Bridge.
A general Assortment of
English and India GOODS,
As cheap as at any Shop or Store in Boston without Exception.
Among which are a Variety of WINTER PIECE GOODS for Womens Wear, very genteel Silks, rich Brussels and Mecklen Laces, yard wide and Apron-width Book-Muslin, Lawns, Cambricks, and Gauzes, black and white Bone and Blond Laces, Bengalls and Peniascoes, Sattin and Brocaded Shoes, Hole's black Russell Shoes, Clogs and Goloshoes, Childrens black and red Morocco Shoes and Pumps, sprig'd and plain Sattin of all colours, Leather-mounted and other genteel Fans, English Stays, with a great Variety of other Articles too tedious to enumerate.
ALSO,
A fine Assortment of Glass and China WARE. Consisting of blue and white and enamel'd Tea Cups and Saucers, and blue and white and enamel'd half pint breakfast Bowls with Saucers, Sets of long China Dishes, enamel'd Tea Cups and Saucers with Handles to the Cups, blue and white and enamel'd Coffee Cups, blue and white burnt and enamel'd Plates and Dishes, China Sauce Boats, Butter Plates, Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, and Cream Pots, enamel'd and blue and white Quart and Pint China Mugs, enamel'd and blue and white Pudding Dishes, Patty Pans and Custard Cups, China Bowls of several Sizes, with most Sorts of Double and Single Flint Glass Ware that is imported, choice Bohea Tea and Spices of all sorts.——All at the very lowest Prices.

# *A WET NURSE,*

YOUNG, Healthy and Good Tempered, with a good Breast of Milk, is wanted to suckle a Child in a Gentleman's Family in Boston. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

# A Well accustomed Tavern,

about Four Miles from *Boston*, formerly kept by Col. *Ingersol*, and now improved by *William Blaney*, and known by the Name of *The Queen's Head*. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

# A NEGRO CHILD.

To be given away, a likely Negro Female Child; a Person in Town would be most agreeable. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

WANTED,

# A Young Man, or Stout Lad, as

a Servant to take the Care of a Horse and Chaise, assist in the Family Business, &c. Such a Person may hear of a good Place by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

# IRISH LINNENS

Just Imported from the Manufactures at BELFAST, in the North of Ireland, by WILLIAM BEATTY, Linnen-Draper, from that Place, A Parcel of Irish Linnens of all widths & prices, of an excellent Fabrick, well manufactured, and carefully bleached, and will be Sold by said Beatty, at his Store on Greene's Wharff, on as low Terms as they can be imported from any Part of Great Britain, which his Prices will prove.

WANTED,

# A small Schooner or Sloop from

35 to 50 Tons, a good Sailer; any Person having such a Vessel to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser by enquiring of the Printers.

TO BE LETT,

# An End of a convenient House,

situate near the Orange Tree. Also two Barns.
Inquire of Edes & Gill.

# Thomas Brown,

At the Crown and Sceptre in Back Street, has for Sale
A good Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, very cheap for Cash only.
ALSO,
Some RHUBARB, at a remarkable low Price, said by several proper Judges who have made tryal of it, to be equal in Quality to any ever Imported into America.

*By his Excellency the Honorable* JOHN BYRON, *Governour and Commander in Chief, in and over the Island of Newfoundland, Coast of Labradort, &c. &c. &c.*

# WHEREAS it hath been repre-

sented to the King, that great Disorders have been committed at the Magdalen Islands within my Government, by Crews of Vessels fitted out from New-England, and other Parts of North-America, to the great Annoyance and Prejudice of the Sea Cow Fishery at those Islands, and which, if not prevented, will totally destroy the same. And his Majesty having been pleased to direct me to take the most effectual Means for preventing such Abuses in future:—I therefore, in Obedience to his Majesty's Commands, hereby order and direct, That all his Majesty's Subjects arriving with Vessels on the Coast of the aforementioned Islands, Do not in any wise disturb or destroy the said Sea Cows, without Licence from me, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand at St. John's, this 29th of August, 1771. J. BYRON.
By his Excellency's Command, JOHN WILLIAMS.

Copy.

A Quantity of
*PITCH* and *TARR*,
TO BE SOLD. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

# A very good Farm lying in the

South Part of Dedham, about 15 Miles Distance from the Town-House in Boston, and half a Mile South from the Great Road leading to Walpole, containing between 230 and 240 Acres, all very good Land, and lies in one whole Piece. Any Person or Persons inclining to purchase the same, may have it upon easy Terms, paying some Part of the Money down, and the other to be upon Interest with good Security. Those who incline to purchase may inquire of Edes and Gill, Printers, and know further.

# Ran-away from the Subscriber

living in Marblehead, a Negro Man about 34 Years old, about 5 Feet and half high; Had on when he went away last Monday Se'nnight, a mill'd Cap, an old Rateen Jacket, and an Homespun under Jacket, both lin'd with red Baize, Homespun Breeches and Cotton Shirt, and grey Yarn Stockings. Whoever will take up and secure said Negro, and send me Word, so that I can have him again, shall have FIVE DOLLARS, and all Charges paid, by CHRISTOPHER BUBIER.
All Persons are forbid entertaining, and Masters of Vessels carrying off said Negro at their Peril.
Marblehead, Feb. 8, 1772.

# Whereas Peggy, the Wife of the

Subscriber, has absented herself from her Bed & Board, and otherwise misbehaved herself——This is to give publick Notice to all Persons not to credit her on my Account; for I hereby declare I will not pay one Farthing of any Debt she may Contract. As Witness my Hand at Boston this Eight Day of February 1772.
BARTHOLOMEW CHEEVER.

# A new Store

Opposite the Head of Green's Wharff, near the Market,
IS now open'd, in which there is a great variety of English Goods, to be sold Wholesale, by
Henry Humphrys,
N. B. Wheat, Flour, Hard-Bread, Oatmeal, Pease, Butter, Cheese, Molasses, Wax, &c. will be taken in Payment.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Twelfth Day of March next, at Three o'Clock, P. M.

# The Mansion House of the late

EDWARD SHEAFFE, Esq; at Charlestown, pleasantly situated near the Meeting-House. It is a handsome and commodious Building, with a good Yard and Garden, Barn and other Out-Houses, a good Pump, and a Rain-Water Cistern.
The Sale to be at the Premises.

WANTED.

# A very good Turkey Carpet, four

Yards Square, and one old Fashion large Sconce Looking Glass, free from any Defects in the Silvering, measuring from 25 to 30 Inches wide, and from 36 to 40 Inches long. Any Person having either of the above Articles to dispose of at a reasonable Rate, may hear of a Purchaser by inquiring of the Printers.

# LEMMONS,

Choice Malaga Lemmons, To be Sold by EDWARD PROCTER, at the Sign of the Schooner, for ONE PISTAREEN a dozen, and as cheap by the Box or any Quantity as can be bought in Boston.

TO BE SOLD,

# A Commodious Brick Store, at

the lower End of King-Street, the South-side. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Falmouth, Casco-Bay, Jan. 22, 1772.
TO BE LET,

# A very convenient Bake-House,

situate at the Head of the most accustomed Wharff in the Town. It has been improved for a Number of Years past in the Baking Business. If any Person has an Inclination to Hire it, the Terms will be made easy to him, and the Proprietor will afford him every Assistance in his Power. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD BY

# JOSEPH HALL,

In Cole-Lane, opp. the Mr. *Wheelwright*'s Distill House,
By Wholesale or Retail,
New-England and West-India RUM, old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Wine, Cinnamon, Clove, Aniseed and Snake Root Waters, Lemons by the Box or Hundred, and all Kinds of Groceries at the lowest Rates.
N. B. West-India Rum by the Barrel.

Just imported, and to be sold
*By* William Wingfield,
At his Shop in Union-Street, BOSTON,
A genteel Assortment of flower'd and plain sarsenets of all colours, rich brocades, pink, red, green, and cloth colour'd English damasks, paduasoys, durapees, English and India taffaties, best hair grisetts, a very neat assortment of flower'd and plain sattins, yard wide and 6-4 book muslins, yard wide and 6-4 flower'd muslins for ladies sacks, a great variety of gauze of all sorts, chinzes, callicoes and patches, lawn and cambricks, paste combs, and all sorts of goods suitable for all seasons, too many to enumerate in an advertisement, which he will sell very low for cash only.

Said Wingfield calls on all those that are indebted to him on bond, book or notes, to make immediate payment, or their accounts, &c. will certainly be put in suit the next Inferior Court without exception, as he intends for London soon, and desires all those that has any accounts to settle with him to bring them in, in order for a settlement.

# HYSON TEA

JUST OPENED, *equal to any Imported to this Market, to be Sold at a reasonable low Price by*

# Joseph Peirce,

At his Shop the North-Side of the Town-House, Boston,
Where may be had,
The very best Southong and Bohea Tea, with a general Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable to any Season, and as cheap as can be bought in Town.

# IMPORTED

In the last Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL,
And to be Sold at the lower end King-Street, by
William Gooch,
A genteel Assortment of Paper-Hangings, Window-Glass of every Dimension, Looking-Glasses, Painters Colours, raw and boil'd Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varnish, Glue, Whiting, by the Hogshead or small Quantity, Paint Brushes and Limners Tools of all Sizes, Glaziers Diamonds, Leaf Gold, Ship Tassels, Barr and Sheet Lead, &c. Colours prepared for House and Ship Painting.

N. B. Parker's best LONDON PORTER, CHESHIRE CHEESE, and ENGLISH LOAF SUGAR.

STRAY'D, or Stolen, from JOSEPH LYND, of *Malden*; on the Night of the 26th Instant; A black Mare, about 14 hands high, Eight or Ten Years old; hath a white Star in her Forehead, some white hairs on the end of her Tail; Trots well; and paces some: Whoever shall take up said Mare and convey her to the owner, shall have Six Dollars Reward, and if he brings the *Thief*, and he be convicted, shall have Eight Dollars more, paid by me JOSEPH LYND.
Malden, January 28, 1772.

# Abraham Cornish,

From *Exeter*;

HAS begun his Cod-Fish-Hook Manufactory, at the Head of the Governour's Wharff, North-End of Boston——*Where Merchants and others may be supplied on the lowest Terms, (for Cash or good Bills only) with all Sorts of the best Fish-Hooks, for the New-England and Newfoundland Fishery, warranted Proof, equal to any, and superior to most imported.*

N. B. *Great Allowance will be given to such as take Quantities, and their Orders by Letter as faithfully obey'd, as if personally present.*

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